

L 38844-66 ENT(1) INF(c) WW

ACC NR, ARG021043

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/H067/H067

AUTHOR: Yezhov, V. I.; Sheloput, D. V.

TITLE: Analysis of losses determined by the conditions for matching acoustic and electric circuits

SOURCE: Ref zh.Fiz, Abs. 21454

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektroosazhd. met. i ul'trazvuk. mikrodefektoskopiya kristallov. Novosibirsk, 1965, 123-136

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic equipment, electroacoustics, piezoelectric transducer, coupling circuit

ABSTRACT: A general analysis is presented of the operation of the radiating and receiving converters in an ultrasonic line circuit. Also considered are the losses introduced and the conversion losses due to mismatch between the input and the output of the acoustic and electric circuits. A formula is obtained to determine the general losses in the ultrasonic circuit and its application to the case of connection of piezoelectric converters without and with tank circuits is considered. The results of measurements of the transfer coefficient agree within ± 1 db with the theoretical curves. V. B. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

L 38845-66 EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/ENF(w) IJF(c) EM/RM/WW

ACC NR: AR6021042

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/H064/H064

AUTHOR: Yezhov, V. I.; Sheloput, D. V.

TITLE: Calculation of the reflection coefficient of acoustic waves from the boundary between a sample and an intermediate layer

SOURCE: Ref zh.Fiz, Abs. 2H428

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektroosazhd. met. i u.'trazvuk. mikrodefektoskopiya kristallov. Novosibirsk, 1965, 141-145

TOPIC TAGS: ^{REFIN} acoustic reflection, transition element, sound transmission, ultrasonic wave, circuit delay line, epoxy plastic/ ED-5 resin

ABSTRACT: The necessity is noted of lowering the reflection coefficient from a transition layer in order to broaden the transmission band of ultrasonic delay lines. In view of the fact that it is extremely difficult to produce a quater-wave layer, the attempt is usually made to lower the reflection coefficient, by reducing the thickness of the transition layer. An experiment is made with films of epoxy resin ED-5 at 20 - 40 Mcs has shown that the transmission coefficient at the lower frequency drops 10% when the layer thickness is increased 6 fold (from 0.5 to 3 μ), whereas at 40 Mcs it decreases by 30%. Yu. B. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

SHALOMON, A.S., Izv.

Construction of regulators in the Leningrad Metalworking Plant
(22d Congress of the CPSU). Energiomashinstroenie 11 no.3:14-15
Mo '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHELDONOV, V. V.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Industrial Exploitation of 'Kiviyl' Oil-Shale Distilling Tunnel Furnaces." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building, 24 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 15 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SHELOUMOV, V. : EPSHTEIN, S.

Semidoking of hot shale in tunnel furnaces.

P. 41 (Trudy) No. 2, 1956, Estonia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) IC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1959

SHELOUMOV, V.V.; EPSHTEYN, S.L.

Studying the effect of the upper limit of coarseness of industrial
shale on the semicoking process in "Kiviyli" tunnel ovens. Trudy
VNIIPS no.5:189-196 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil shales)

Sheloumov, V. V.

318. LOW TEMPERATURE DISTILLATION OF OIL SHALES IN TUNNEL RETORTS.
Sheloumov, V. V. and Eskin, S. L. (Tallin: Estonian Govt., 1956, "Oil shales:
Chemistry and Technology," iss. 2, 41-50; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J.
Chem., Moscow), 1957, (11), 38658). Performance data and suggestions for
improvement are given.

PHASE I KOP. ENGLISH N SOV. 3655

Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya
Teplovye protsessy v promyshlennosti, Chemical Processes in Industry
Moscow, 1975, 145 p. (Series 22, 1975, 1, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)
Copies printed.

Resp. Ed. G.N. Shorin, Professor, Inst. Et. B.M. Shorin, Ed-
Sorial. Ward. S.I. Shcherbin, Professor, Higher Worker in
Science and Technology (Mash. Et. A.M. Ivanov, Prof. Et.
N.M. Karavayev, Professor, P.T. Pavlov, Doctor, L.V. Petr. Ass.
Professor, P.M. Roshnikov, Doctor, S.N. Sokolov, Professor,
S.I. Sokolov, Professor, A.M. Kholodnyy, Doctor, S.N. Shorin,
Professor, N.I. Sazon, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Scientific
Secretary).

PURPOSE. This collection of articles is intended for physicists,
chemical and industrial engineers, and scientists interested
in problems of thermalization and heat conduction in various
industries.

CONTENTS. The book contains 11 articles which give the results of
research in heat conduction, in which thermal and fuel energy
and the mechanism of heat transfer processes are investigated.
are mentioned. Reference is made to some of the articles.

Sokolov, A.A. Study of the Heat Conduction of Molten Glass in
Thin Films with Coatings. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Sokolov, A.A. Use of the Electric Method to Study the Thermal
State of the Transfer of Heat through the Interface of a Polymer
Filling Glass. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Yermolayev, G.N. Experimental Study of Heat Conduction in
a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Kaykov, V.P. and V.V. Sokolov. Theory of Heat Conduction in
a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Pliginskii, I.Ya. Investigation of the Conduction of Heat
in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Orlovskii, M.T. The Problem of Heat Conduction in the Walls of Pipes
Subjected to the Pressure of a Gas. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Volynskii, M.A. Investigation of the Conduction of Heat in
a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Yurkovich, I.Ye. Sub-Atomic and Molecular Mechanisms of Heat
Conduction in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Andriyashin, I.P. Heat Conduction in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Yurkovich, I.P. Heat Conduction in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Yurkovich, I.P. Heat Conduction in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Yurkovich, I.P. Heat Conduction in a Liquid Polymer. 1-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

MAYKOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHELOUMOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Theory of the thermal operating conditions of a tunnel oven for
semicoking. Trudy MIKHM vol.16:37-53 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Furnaces, Heat treating)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.

Selecting the quality of shale for shale oil gas producers.
Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:79-90 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Gas producers) (Oil shales)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.

Using the heat from shale semicoke. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i
prod. ikh perer. no.9:91-98 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Oil-shale industry—Equipment and supplies)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.; VALLANDER, B.V.

Qualitative characteristics of the sediments of tunnel furnaces
for shale distillation. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh
perer. no.9:99-106 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Oil-shale industry--Equipment and supplies)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.; METSIK, R.E.; KALBERG, A.O. [Kalberg, A.];
KIVIMAA, Kh.M. [Kivimaa, H.]

Preparing oil shale tar for distillation. Khim. i tekhn. gor.
slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.10:174-190 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

NYARBE, B.Yu. (Narep. E.); SHELOUMOV, V.V., PURRE, T.A.

Investigating the operation of a unit for removing phenols
from tar waters of the Kiviöli Combine. Khim. i tekhn. gor.
slan. i prod. ikh. perer. no.10:217-227 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.; MATMAN, O.V.

Analyzing the operation of the condensation systems of gas-generator
stations. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.11:
148-155 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

SHELOUMOV, V.V.; KIVIMAA, Kh.M. [Kivimaa, H.]

Centrifugation of heavy shale tars. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod.
ikh perer. no.11:220-229 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

KHYUSSE, I.Yu.; SHELOUMOV, V.V.; RAYAVEYE, E.L.; METSIK, R.E ; KIVIMAA, Kh.M.
[Kivimaa, H.]

Certain possibilities of increasing water soluble phenol resources.
Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.11:2 0-235 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

PETUKHOV, M. I.; KURCHENKOV, N. N.; SHTANOV, L. I.; SHELOUMOV, V. V.

Results in the preparation of oil shale gas for the synthesis of ammonia. Khim. i tekhn. gor. stann. i prod. ikh perer no.13:
142-151 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KIVIMAA, Kh.M. [Kivimaa, H.]; SHELOUMOV, V.V.

Distribution of water-soluble phenols in the system shale tar -
wash water. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer
no.13:213-216 '64.

Recovery of water-soluble phenols from shale tar with the
washing method. Ibid.:217-228 (MIRA 18:9)

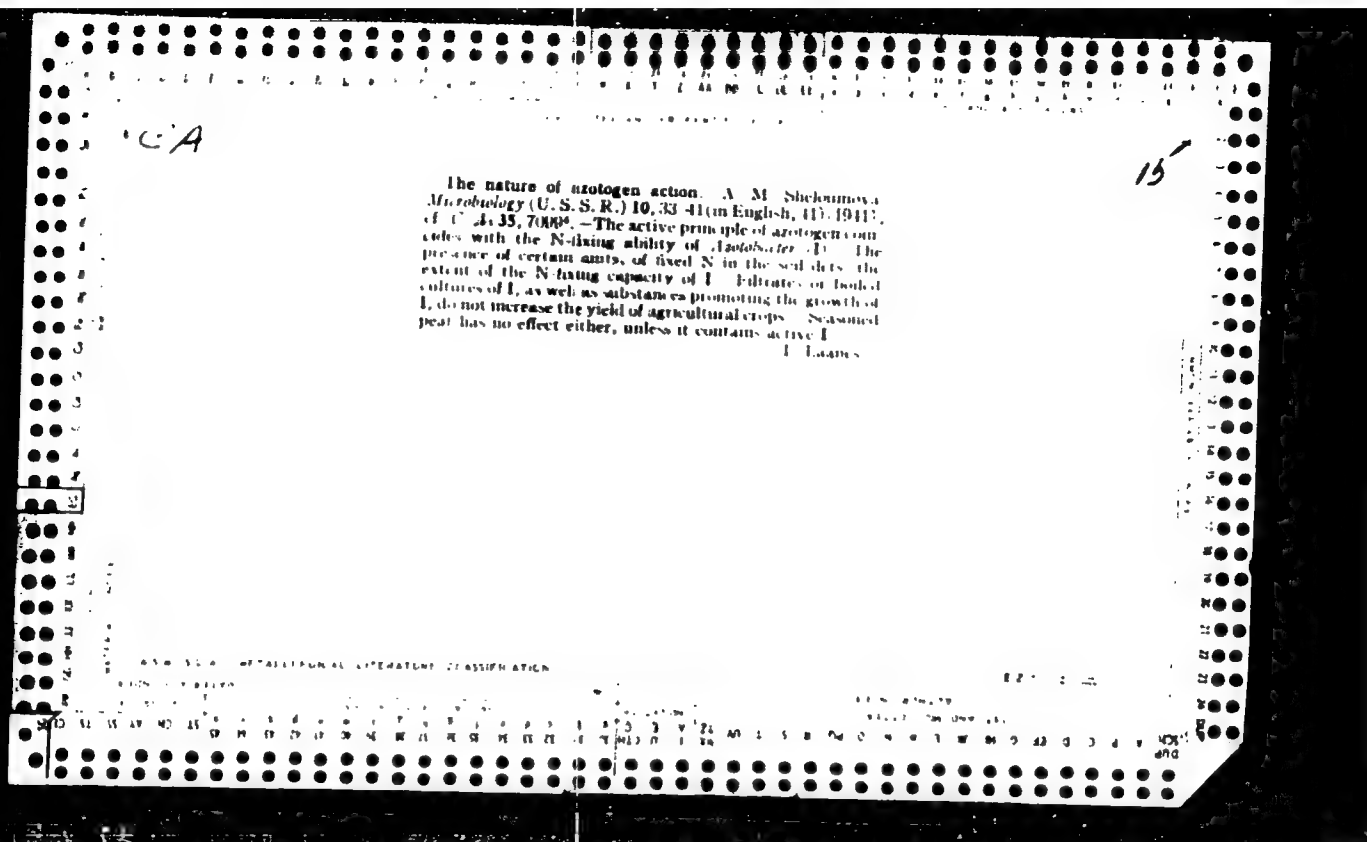
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Higher plants as a source of carbonaceous nutrition for
Azotobacter. A. Sheldunova and R. Menkina. *Trans.
 Intern. Soc. Soil Sci., Soviet Sect.* 1935A, 135-45.
 In its development *Azotobacter* utilizes root secretions and
 atm. N. N is not fixed below μm 0. The presence of
Azotobacter in the root zone of maize gives an increased
 yield, but acidification of the medium resulting from the
 growth of maize stops N fixation. B. C. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"Catalysis of the Reaction of Nitrogen with Nitrogen," *Chemical Abstracts*, 6, 100, 1-10, 1960. *Chem. Abs.*, Amsterdam, 1960, 1960.



SHELOUMOVA, A.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Effect of granular superphosphate on the increase of Azotobacter
in soil. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 13:141-151 '53.
(Azotobacter) (Phosphates) (MLRA 8:1)

Shelov, D.B.

USSR/ Geology - Archaeology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 124 - 33/45

Authors : Shelov, D. B., Cand. of Histor. Sc.

Title : ~~At the Material Culture History Institute~~
At the Material Culture History Institute

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 2, 93-94, Feb 1955

Abstract : A joint report is presented by the Soviet-Bulgarian archaeological expedition on their findings in Bulgaria and Rumania.

Institution :

Submitted :

25-12-34/39

AUTHOR: Shelov, D.B., Candidate of Historical Sciences, Head of the
~~Lower-Don Expedition~~

TITLE: Ancient City Tanais (Drevniy gorod Tanais)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 12, pp 57-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: More than 2,000 years ago, at the river Tanais a tributary of the river Don, there was a town of the same name. This town was founded by the Greeks during the 4th century B.C.. Greek and Roman geographers reported Tanais as a large trading center. The town existed for seven centuries, and was completely destroyed in the 4th century A.D. In 1955, the Institute of the History of Material Culture of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury Akademii nauk SSSR) in conjunction with the Rostov and Taganrog museums conducted excavations, which enabled to reconstruct the layout of the ancient town. Unearthed were numerous household utensils and other objects, witnesses of an ancient culture. There are 3 photographs and 1 drawing.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/30-59-4-16/5:

30(6)

AUTHOR:

Shelov, D. B.

TITLE:

News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya). The Second Conference of Archeologists of the Socialist Countries (Vtoraya konferentsiya uchenykh-antikovedov sotsialisticheskikh stran)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 103-104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Second Conference took place in Erfurt (GDR) between December 16th and December 19th, 1958 and the First Conference had been held in Liblice (Czechoslovakia) in April 1957 (Ref 1). The Second Conference had been organized by the Committee for Promotion of the Research of Antiquities in the Socialist Countries. Scientists from the GDR, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in the Conference. 32 reports were held on the 3 following topics with subsequent discussion: Homer and the Mycenaean world, Roman poetry in the age of Augustus, the northern part of the Black Sea in Antiquity. V. G. Gergiyev (Bulgaria), A. Bartonek (Czechoslovakia) and G. A. Stoll (GDR) spoke about the first topic. Comments of individual passages of the works of Horace, Vergil and Ovid covered the main part of the reports on the second topic. In connection with the third topic the reports by the

Card 1/2

News in Brief. The Second Conference of Archeologists of the Socialist
Countries SOV/30-59-4-16/51

following scientists are mentioned: L. Zhusta, L. Vidman (Czechoslovakia), M. Plezia (Poland), G. I. Drezner, K. Treu (GDR), and D. Pippidi (Rumania). K. Michalowski and A. Sadurska (Poland) reported on results of archeological research in the region of the Black Sea, achieved by the Russo-Polish expedition on the Crimea in the years 1956-1957. R. Heidenreich (GDR) reported on the Bulgaro-German excavations of the Roman fortress and settlement of Byzantine times near Krivin in Bulgaria. Further, reports by S. Mikhaylov (Bulgaria) and M. Condurachi (Rumania) are mentioned. N. I. Sokol'skiy (USSR) reported on "the Relations of the Antique States and Tribes of the Northern Part of the Black Sea". I. T. Kruglikova (USSR) spoke about the results of her investigations of the villages of the Bosphorus State of the third century. D. B. Shelov (USSR) dealt with the role of the Hellenic and barbarian elements in the population and civilization of the town of Tanais (on the basis of new archeological material collected in an expedition under his direction). The report by the Albanian archeologist S. Islami on joint Albano-Soviet excavations of the antique town of Apolloniya was read and illustrated by a film. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

A. C. G.

Figure 1

PERIODICAL.

ABSTRACT:

2. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987).

Order: *Testudinata* (Testudines)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1997
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As the first of the 1960s, the United States was in a period of rapid economic growth. The economy was strong, and the country was experiencing a period of social and political change. The civil rights movement was gaining momentum, and the Vietnam War was beginning to take its toll on the American people. The space race was also in full swing, with the United States and the Soviet Union competing for supremacy in space exploration.

GANAGO, F.M., kand. med. nauk; Prinsipalni uchastiyes: ALEKSEYEVA, R.M.,
vrach (Sverdlovsk); AYZENSHTEYN, B.S., vrach (Sverdlovsk);
BABINOVA, G.D., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BOROVITSKAYA, L.M., vrach
(Sverdlovsk); VARGANOVA, M.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk); KOPYLOVA,
K.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SOKOLOVA, O.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk);
SHEVTSOVA, R.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SHELOMOVA, I.M., vrach
(Sverdlovsk); BYKHOVSKAYA, M.A., vrach (Revda); BELYAYEVA,
N.Ya., vrach (Magnitogorsk); KRUGLOVA, N.A., vrach (Kurgan);
NIKIFOROVA, F.N., vrach (Kurgan); MITINA, O.A., vrach (Asbest);
PORKHOVNIKOVA, E.D., vrach (Ufa); PONOMAREVA, N.I., vrach
(Orenburg); RASSOSHNYKH, G.F., vrach (Perm); SAZANOVA, V.V.,
vrach (Izhevsk)

Chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis in children and adolescents
in foci of tuberculous infection. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:6-11
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zat. F.M. Ganago) Sverdlovskogo insti-
tuta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. I.A. Shaklein) (for Ganago).

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Yudelevich, I. G., ~~Shelpakova, I. R.~~ SOV/32-25-8-21/44
Sosnovskaya, T. I., Bortnik, L. S.

TITLE:

Spectrographic Control of the Production Process of Rare Metals

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 959 - 961
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

To control the extraction of rare elements from semi-finished products and wastes of the lead-zinc production, a spectrographic determination method has been developed for In, Tl, and Te in the semi-finished products, and for the determination of the impurities in metallic Tl, Te, and Se. The determinable concentrations are for powder 0.001 - 20% and for solutions 8 - 300 mg/l. For lower concentrations (0.001 - 0.5%) an arc PS-39 is used, at higher concentrations (0.5 - 20%) a spark IG-2. A "fulgurator" is used for the analysis of solutions (Ref 1). The article contains a description of the working conditions with the arc and with the spark. The simultaneous determination of In and Tl in lead dust and lead products was partly effected according to the method reference 2. The article contains the conditions of analysis for the final deter-

Card 1/2

Spectrographic Control of the Production Process of Rare Metals SOV/32-25-5-21/44

mination (Table). N. T. Alontseva developed the method for the determination of Na and other impurities. It was effected according to reference 4 with a for Na relative accuracy of $\pm 10\%$. The determination method for Se and Te was developed in collaboration with V. N. Vardugina and occurred under conditions differing from the above. A method for the determination of Fe, Te, and As in Se was also developed at which an arc PS-39 was used. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (All-Union Scientific Mining-metal-lurgical Research Institute of Non-ferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/004/197/201
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Yudelevich, I. G., Shelpakova, I. R., Polatbekov, F. A., Sosnovskaya, T. I.

TITLE: Spectrographic determination of arsenic in semiproducts of rare metal metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 11 - 12, abstract 4K70 ("Metallurg. i khim. prom-st' Kazakhstana. Nauchno-tekhn. sb."), 1961, no. 3 (13), 77 - 81)

TEXT: Spectrographic methods of determining As in powdered test samples and technological solutions are proposed. Small and medium contents of As (0.02 - 8%) in powders are determined simultaneously with Te by the arc method of exciting the spectrum; the test sample is introduced into the discharge out of a carbon electrode's crater. Charcoal powder containing comparison element Bi (5%) is used as a spectrographic buffer. Mean relative reproducibility error = 5 - 6%. Determination of high concentrations of As (5 - 15%) in In products is carried out by the spark method of spectrum excitation. Test sample is briquetted to-

Card 1/2

3/137/62/000/004/197/201

A154/A101

Spectrographic determination of...

gether with copper powder. Analytical pair of lines used for analyzing technological solutions is As 2,349.84 Å - Cr 2,408.62 Å. Cr is introduced in the form of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ aqueous solution. Bi can be used as the internal standard. Spectra of weak alkaline and sulfide solutions are excited in the arc of a 3 - 4 amp. alternating current. Electric current used in the analyses of strong alkaline solutions with a low concentration of As must be 9 - 10 amp. Changes in the content of Pb, Sb, Sn and Zn have no effect on the results of determining As. Average relative error in the analyses of solutions containing As in an amount of 0.5 - 40 g/l is $\pm 5 - 8\%$.

I. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/075/62/017/002/001/004
B107/B138

Spectroscopic determination of ...

absorbing power of carbon electrodes was improved by heating them for 40 sec with 10a-A. C. An investigation with labeled atoms revealed that In and Te are kept in place by capillary forces only, whereas Tl is selectively adsorbed by the carbon. 20 min are sufficient for electrode saturation. A 100 g/l sodium or potassium salt concentration (chloride, nitrate, sulfate, carbonate) lowers the arc temperature and the continuous background. An increase in the content of H_2SO_4 , used to acidulate the solutions, produces a parallel displacement of calibration curves in the $\Delta S - \log C$ diagram. This displacement is probably explained by the increased formation of sulfates of the elements to be determined. Lithium, bismuth, and chromium served as the internal standard. The following line pairs are in question for indium and thallium: In 3256.09 - Li 3232.62, Tl 2767.84 - Li 3232.61; or Tl 2767.84 - Bi 2809.63, In 4511.32 - Li 4602.86; or In 4511.32 - Cs 4593.18; Tl 5350.46 - Li 4602.86; or Tl 5350.46 - Cs 4593.18; for tellurium and arsenic: Te 2385.76 - Cr 2408.62, As 2349.84 - Cr 2408.62, Te 2385.76 - Bi 2400.88, As 2349.84 - Bi 2400.88. The mean arithmetic error is less than 10 % (relative). T. I. Sosnovskaya, Ye. M. Avseyko, and F. K. Khamidulina participated in the investigation. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Spectroscopic determination of ...

S/075/62/017/002/001/004
B107/B138

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Nonferrous Metals, Ust'-Kamenogorsk)

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1961

Card 3/3

✓

PODLEVIN, I.G.; SHEPARKOVA, I.R.; AVSEYKO, Ye.M.

Spectrographic determination of selenium in the products of
slime processing. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.5:634-638 My'63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy
institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

L 34862-66 ENT(m)/ENT(t)/ETI IJP(c) RLV/JE/GD

ACC NR: AT6013544

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0111/0114

AUTHOR: Yudelevich, I. G.; Shelpakova, I. R.; Avseyko, Ye. M.; Minskaya, L. N.;
Larina, L. K.; Chalkova, N. Ya.; Sosnovskaya, T. I.; Zaks, I. V.; Khamidulina, F. K. 56
B+

ORG: None

TITLE: Spectrographic determination of trace elements in the raw materials and intermediate products of the rare metals industry

SOURCE: Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 4th, Sverdlovsk, 1963. Materialy. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 111-114

TOPIC TAGS: spectrum determination, zinc, lead, indium, thallium, germanium, selenium, tellurium, spectrographic analysis

ABSTRACT: A number of new methods are described for determination of indium, thallium, germanium, selenium and tellurium in intermediate products of the lead and zinc industry. Germanium is spectrographically determined by injection of powder specimens into an a-c arc discharge. The spectroscopic buffer for determination of more than 0.001% Ge is carbon powder containing 5% Bi(NO₃)₃ as an internal standard. The analytical line pair is Ge 269.13 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ. For determining higher concentrations of germanium (above 0.1%), use is made of the Ge 258.91 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ or Ge 274.04 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ line. A buffer consisting of a mixture of quartz and sulfur

Cord 1/2

L 34882-66

ACC NR: AT6013544

was used for determining traces of germanium of the order of 1 part in 100,000 in slags and mattes. The sensitivity of germanium determination with respect to the Ge 303.90 μ line is 10-4% in this case with a relative error of about 15%. Commercial solutions are analyzed by electrode saturation. The relative mean square error is 9% with this method. Indium, thallium, gallium, and germanium are simultaneously determined by pouring the solutions to be analyzed into a socket in a special copper electrode and then drying the electrode so that the solution adheres to the surface. The advantage of this method over the saturation of carbon electrodes lies in the possibility of using the sensitive long-wave lines located in the region of cyanogen bands: In 410.18 μ , Ga 417.2 μ and Tl 377.57 μ . This method gives a relative error of 9%. Methods are discussed for determination of rare elements in zinc and lead ores with a sensitivity of at least 10⁻⁴% using spectrographic analysis with a buffer solution of sodium fluoride. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE://,20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

SHELOMOVA, T.P., kand. med. nauk; KISLYAKOVA, G.M., kand. med. nauk

Causes of fatal outcome in mitral commissurotomy. Vest. khir.
92 no.2:87-88 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz gosptal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.T. Lidskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.F. Zverev). Adres avtorov: Sverdlovsk, ul. 8 Marta, 78, gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.

VAN NAY-YAN' [Wang Nai-yen]; VIZI, I.; YEFIMOV, V.N.; KARZHAVINA, E.N.;
KIM KHI SAN; POPOV, A.B.; PIKEL'NER, L.B.; PSHITULA, M.I.;
STADNIKOV, T.; CHEN LIN-YAN'; CHARAPOV, E.I.; SHELONTSEV, I.I.;
SHIRIKOVA, N.Yu.; YAZVITSKIY, Yu.S.

Neutron resonances in Rh^{103} . Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45
no.6:1743-1753 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

SHELPAKOVA, I.R.; ZAKS, I.V.

Spectrographic control of tellurium removal from lead.

Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:189-191 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

YUDELEVICH, I.G.; SHELPAKOVA, I.R.

Effect of adsorption on the spectrographic determination
of indium and thallium in technological solutions by the
carbon electrode saturation method. Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET
no.9:192-194 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BUSORGIN, N.G.; SHELI'PATESKIY, V.F.

Fulfillment of the plan is the basis of success. Gidroliz. 1
lesokhim.prom. 17 no.2:19-20 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Biryusinskiy gidroliznyy zavod.

SHEL'PUK, L., zootekhnik; OLIN, I.

All year around in fresh air. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 9
no. 9:41-43 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kolkhoz "Kul'turnyy put'," Bogotol'skogo rayona, Krasnoyar-
skogo kraya (for Shel'puk). 2. Zaveduyushchiy krolikovodche-
skoy fermoy kolkhosa "Kul'turnyy put'," Bogotol'skogo rayona
Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Olin).
(Rabbits)

USSR: Fur Animals - Fur Animals -

Abstr J our : Ref Zhur - Biol. No 15, 1966, 39376

Author : Shel'puk, L.A.

Instit : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the
Extreme North

Title : Silage from Leaves of the Cow Parsnip [*Heracleum*]
for Fur Animals

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-t.s. Kh. Krays.
Severa, 1957, No 3, 11-12

Abstract : A technique for preparing and feeding silage from the
leaves of the cow parsnip, the caloric value of which
is equal to that of the silage prepared from cabbage
leaves, is described. This silage can serve as a source
of succulent feeds for fur animals, in particular for
silvery-black foxes bred in the regions of the Extreme
North.

Card 1/1

- 51 -

SHEL'PUK, L. A., Cand Agr Sci -- "Types of feeding and nutritive value of certain ^{foods} ~~foods~~ for the silver-black foxes under northern conditions." Omsk, 1961. (Min of Agr RSFSR. Omsk Vet Inst) (KL, 8-61, 255)

- 393 -

8/081/63/000/002/004/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Sheloput, D. M., Koshkin, N. I.

TITLE: Frequency dependence of ultrasonic absorption around the melting point of benzene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 48, abstract 2B287 (In collection: Priimeneniye ul'trakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 15, M., 1961, 61-68)

TEXT: The ultrasonic (US) absorption in the liquid-polycrystal transition range was measured at 0.9-3.85 Mc/s with a relative error of $\sim 5\%$. The US velocity of waves around the benzene melting point was determined by a relative method. The values used were d , the acoustic path length; v_2 , the US velocity in the liquid phase; and $\Delta\tau$, the change in the US transition time. v_1 , the US velocity in the polycrystal was calculated by the formula $v_1 = d/(d/v_2 - \Delta\tau)$. The US absorption peak was found to have shifted 0.5° , in the crystalline region. The frequency dependence for Card 1/2

Frequency dependence of ...

S/081/63/000/002/004/088
B180/B186

the US absorption coefficient in polycrystalline benzene is given. On the basis of preliminary calculation it is concluded that hysteresis and resonance absorption are the major factors between frequencies 1 and 6 Mo/s and that a third factor, scattering, is introduced at higher frequencies.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SHEL'PYAKOV/, S.A. (Moskva)

Treatment of acute leukoses. Klin.med. 36 no.7:62-68 J1 '58

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz gosital'noy terapeviticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LEUKEMIA, ther.

steroids & 6-mercaptopurine (Rus))

(STEROIDS, ther. use

acute leukemia, with 6-mercaptopurine (Rus))

(MERCAPTORURINE, ther.

6-mercaptopurine in acute leukemia, with steroids (Rus))

SHEL'PYAKOVA, S.A.

Excretion of 17-ketosteroids in patients with acute leukemia during treatment with steroid hormones. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.6: 34-38 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(LEUKEMIA) (STEROIDS)

2. The following information was obtained from the
[illegible text]
[illegible text]

SHEL'TUNG, V. F.

V. F. Shel'tung

General Remarks Concerning The Absolute Measurement of The
Magnetic Depression

Geological Sci. Research Inst. of the Terrestrial Magnetism
Vol. 13, No. 5, 1950, pp. 107-112

Index Monthly List of Russian Accessions
December 1951, Vol. 4, No. 9, p. 30

SHEL'TING, V. F.

"Universal Torsion Quartz Frame for Magnetographs and Local Variometers," by V. F. Shel'ting, Tr. N.-i. in-ta zemn. magn., No 11, 1955, pp 101-110 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Fizika, No 9, Sep 56, Abstract No 27461)

This work describes a new method of measuring geomagnetic field elements by means of a torsion quartz frame with a magnet, substituting magnets which hang on threads or are supported on the axes in the usual magnetometers or variometers. According to the orientation of the thread of the frame, which serves as the axis of rotation of the suspended permanent magnet, the instruments may be used for measuring either the variation of any element or the total force of the terrestrial magnetic field.

The quartz frame consists of a rectangle, three sides of which are 5-mm round quartz rods and the fourth side is a quartz thread with a little quartz rod having a permanent magnet soldered in the middle of it. The long side of the frame is fixed to some platform; at the opposite side, on a thin quartz support, a flat quartz aluminized mirror is fixed and serves as the basis. A vic alloy magnet is produced in the shape of a beam 15 mm long and 4 mm high, the wide side of which is mirror-polished and aluminized. Equations of static balance of the magnetic variometer are given and formulas allowing the computation of the intrinsic oscillation period of the mobile system of frames are derived. Two methods of temperature compensation of the variometer are discussed. These variometers have advantages over other Z-variometers and their cost does not exceed that of the usual prismatic instruments.

Sum 1219

37-11-5/18

AUTHOR: Shel'ting, V. F.
TITLE: Universal Torsion Quartz Frame for Magnetographs and
Local Variometers (Universal'naya krutil'naya kvar-
tsevaya ramka dlya magnitografov i lokal'-variometrov)
PERIODICAL: Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemnogo
magnetizma, 1957, Nr 11(21), pp. 101-110 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The article discusses the construction of quartz frames
and the theory of their construction; the magnetic sys-
tem is built of a Vic-alloy. Altogether two such variom-
eters were built. L. O- Fremderman was the builder of
the Vic-alloy magnet. There are 3 figures.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

3,9110 (N21,1482)

29716
S/169/61/000/008/032/053
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lipskaya, N. V., Deniskin, N. A., Yegorov, Yu. M., Shel'ting, V. F.

TITLE: A fixed microvariation station with photo-electronic amplification

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 2, abstract 8G15 (V sb.
"Geomagn. vozmushcheniya, no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 42-47,
English summary)

TEXT: The authors describe a three-component quartz microvariation station with photo-electronic amplification, intended for the prolonged recording of microvariations in the Earth's magnetic field. Its resolving capacity in amplitudes is up to several thousandths of gamma and up to 1 cycle frequency. The element perceiving the field is a high-sensitive, low-inertia torsion balance with a movable magnet and a mirror whose oscillations are converted into photo-current and recorded. X

U. Fastovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

49751

107/01 000/000 00/009
105/001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 1, p. 3, # 2416

AUTHOR: Denisov, N. A., Yegorov, Yu. M., Lipskaya, N. V., Osinskaya, S. V.,
Kherasko, G. V., Shel'ting, V. F.

TITLE: Magnetic Station With a Quartz Microvariometer

PUBLICATION: Vestn.: "Vozmushcheniya elektromagnitn. polya Zemli". Moscow, AN SSSR,
1960, pp. 57-62 (English summary,

ABST: It is reported on the development and designing of a magnetic micro-
variation station on the basis of the low-inertial quartz variometer which was
proposed by V. F. Shel'ting (see astr. No. 2615). The station is intended for
continuous recording of the variation of all three components of the earth's mag-
netic field with amplitudes of the order of 10^{-7} oe and more, and duration of from
1 sec. to many minutes. The equipment consists of three main assemblies: 1) the
microvariometers of α , β , γ ; 2) the photographic recorder with 24.5 mm in paper
width and 100 mm in speed, which has also a device marking the time; 3) an
automatic time switch relay operated by two motor-resistances and permitting the
rapid return in jump onto the phototape after reflection from the microvariometer
Card 1/2

89754

1957/11/16/014/17119

A Portable Station With a Quartz Microvariometer A.65/AC91

mirror in case of its departure from the tape under the effect of an intense variation of the field. If operating with the automatic onswitch relay, large external reflections of the moving system of the responsive element are excluded, which is important for the stabilization of the graduation value. As a result of the tests of the station, which were conducted in autumn 1957, it turned out that: 1) the moment of inertia of the moving system is equal to 10^{-7} g cm²; 2) the natural periods of the oscillations of the different variometers lie within the limits of $T \approx 1 - 2$ sec at a graduation value of the order of $S \approx 1.5$ arc minute; 3) the magnetic moments of the moving magnets amount to about $m = 0.5-1$ electromagnetic units; 4) the shape of the frequency characteristic of the device testifies that the graduation value is constant for all periods longer than two or three seconds and does not depend on the period of the perturbing force; 5) the amplitude characteristic is linear within the limits of the scale width. There are 7 references.

U. Pastovskiy

Translation from: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Page 2/2

ACC NR: AT6007147

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3148/60/000/004/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Lipskaya, N.V.; Deniskin, N.A.; Yagorov, Yu.M.; Shel'ting, V.F.

ORG: None

TITLE: A stationary microvariational station with photomultiplication

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. III razdel programmy
MGG: Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki. Sbornik statey, no. 4, 1960, 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic instrumentation, magnetometer, recording precision magnetometer, *GEOMAGNETIC MEASUREMENT*

ABSTRACT: This paper is a description of a sensitive precision magnetographic station for continuous recording of three geomagnetic variation components. The magnetometers have a resolving power of a few thousandth gamma, at frequencies to 1c/sec. The sensor is a low inertia. (under .001 gm.cm³) quartz torsion balance, with a moving magnet attached to a light mirror. Oscillations of a reflected light beam are converted into a photocurrent, intensified by a photomultiplier and amplified to drive a recorder. Output is on paper, with 1mm equivalent to .005 gamma. Constant field compensation is provided by magnets and Helmholtz coils. Special coils supply noise suppression feedback and stabilize the sensitivity. Automatic range switching and a central control and sensitivity monitoring unit are provided. Orig. art. has 4 figures

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: None/

ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

SHCHENKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Norma for fitting clearances and permissible wear of the parts of
internal combustion engines. Mor. flot 25 no.5:35-37 My '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

SHELUCHENKO, V.M.; ARNOL'D, L.V., otv.red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.izd-va;
~~PIPERSON~~, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of designs of marine steam boilers; supplement to the
book] Atlas konstruktsii sudovykh parovykh kotlov; prilozhenie
k knige. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 92 p.
(Boilers, Marine--Design) (MIRA:12:3)

~~SHCHUCHENKO~~, Valentin Mikhailovich; SBROZHEK, V.V., retsenzent; ARNOL'D, I.V.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; SANDLER, N.V., redaktor izdatel'stva;
DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; PETERSON, M.M., tekhnicheskiiy
redaktor

[Designs of marine boilers] Konstruktsii sudovykh parovykh kotlov.
Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 155 p.---[Collections
of drawings of structural marine boiler elements] Atlas konstruktsiy
sudovykh parovykh kotlov. 92 p. of diagrams. (MLRA 10:10)
(Boilers, Marine)

SHELUCHENKO, Valentin Mikhaylovich; ARAKELOV, V.M., inzh., spets.red.;
FRISHMAN, Z.S., red.izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Present-day methods of repairing parts of marine machinery]
Sovremennyye metody remonta detalei sudovykh mekhanizmov.
Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 119 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

ZAPOL'SKIY, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHKLUCHENKO, Y.M.,
red.; VOLCHOK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Wear and reconditioning of parts of internal-combustion marine
engines] Iznos i vospol'neniye detalei sudovykh dvigatelei
vnutrennego sgoraniya. Leningrad, Leningr.otd., 1960. 134 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Marine diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

GUSEV, Mikhail Nikolayevich, prepodavatel'; ZILIST, Petr Sigizmundovich, prepodavatel'; LEV, Yevgeniy Semenovich, prepodavatel'; LOPIREV, Nikolay Kirillovich, prepodavatel'; MARDENSKIY, Vladimir Prokop'yevich, prepodavatel'; NEMKOV, Petr Petrovich, prepodavatel'; NIKITIN, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, prepodavatel'; SHELUCHENKO, V.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BELOV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVANOV, N.V., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of marine engineering and ship repairs] Tekhnologiya sudovogo mashinostroeniia i sudoremonta. Pod obshchei red. M.N. Guseva. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," Leningr.otd-nie. Pt.2. [Technology of ship repairs] Tekhnologiya sudoremonta. (MIRA 13:4) 1960. 470 p.

1. Kafedra tekhnologii sudostroyeniya i sudoremonta Leningradskogo instituta vodnogo transporta (for Gusev, Zilist, Lev, Lopyrev, Mardenskiy, Nemkov, Nikitin).

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

SHELUCHENKO, Valentin Mikhaylovich. Frinimali uchastiye: ZAKHAROVA, A.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROMANOVSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V., dots., red.; SANDLER, N.V., red. izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Shipbuilding materials and ship repairs] Sudostroitel'nye materialy i sudoremont. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 332 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Shipbuilding--Equipment and supplies)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

MARDENSKIY, Vladimir Prokop'yevich; SHELUCHENKO, V.M., red.; VOLCHOK,
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and repair of the fuel system equipment for marine
diesel engines] Izgotovlenie i remont toplivnoi apparatury sudo-
vykh dizelei. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 173 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Marine diesel engines--Fuel systems)

SHELUCHENKO, V.M.

Certain progressive technological processes in ship repair.
Sudorem. i sudostr. no.2:7-15 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche
im. admirala Makarova.

AJC NR: AM6012446

(N)

Monograph

UR/

Konchayev, Viktor Ivanovich; Sheluchenko, Valentin Mikhaylovich

Repair of ship diesel engines (Remont sudovykh dizeley) Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport", 65. 0389 p. illus., biblio. 6,000 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: marine engine, diesel engine, shipbuilding engineering

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book discusses modern technological processes and basic problems of organizing work in the repair of diesel engines. Particular attention is given to the disassembly, repair, and installation of marine diesels, the causes and damaging effects of wear in their main components, and procedures for testing diesel engines after repair. The book is intended for mechanics of diesel-powered ships, engineering and technical personnel of shipping lines and ports, ports, engaged in the technical operation and repair of ships, and for workers at ship repair yards. It may also serve as a text for students at marine engineering institutes of the Ministries of the Merchant Marine and the River Fleet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

- Ch. I. Basic problems in organizing ship repairs -- 3
- ch. II. Methods of reconditioning and strengthening diesel engine components -- 41
- Ch. III. Disassembly of marine diesels -- 79
- Ch. IV. Repair of stationary components of marine diesels -- 111

Card 1/2

629.123.621.436.004.67

SHELUDCHENKO, A.

Striving for rapid construction in winter. Sil'.bud. 10 no.1:
11 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Smolenskogo mezhkolkhozstroya Cherkasskoy
oblasti.
(Cherkassy Province--Building--Cold weather conditions)

Cleaning of surfaces of apparatus with sand. E. B. Bal'ter, V. A. Selyutskii, and A. F. Sheludchenko. *Sobremennaya Prom.* 24, No. 1, 22-3 (1967).—A description is given of an installation which permits cleaning of the surfaces of filter-press plates, heating surfaces, etc., with sand, and compressed air. V. E. Baikov

LISHCHINSKIY, M G ; SHELUDCHENKO, A. F.

USSR (6:0)

Steam Boilers

Accelerated method for drying outer brick walls of steam boilers Sakh. prom.
26 no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1951, Uncl.

SHELUDCHENKO, O.

Over-all mechanization of operations in excavating clay. Sil'.
bud. 9 no.9:5-6 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Smolyanskogo rayonnogo upravleniya kolkhoznogo
stroitel'stva Cherkasskoy oblasti.
(Clay) (Bulldozers)

Sheludchenko, S.

AID P - 1058

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 12/24

Author : Sheludchenko, S.^G, Eng., Lt. Col.

Title : Technical servicing of gunnery in night flying

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 1, 64-66, Ja 1955

Abstract : The author cites the special feature of night air gunnery as that it is always performed with artificial lighting. He describes various aspects of air gunnery and training on ground and in the air in his unit. He gives some numerical data. Diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

86-1-22/30

AUTHOR: Sheludchenko, S.G., Engr Lt Col

TITLE: Inspection of Separate Units (Poagregatnyye osmotry)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 69-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that in order to ensure an entirely reliable operation of an aircraft, it is necessary, in addition to routine maintenance work, to check periodically mainly such assemblies and units of the aircraft which are not subject to inspection during the preliminary and preflight preparation. The reason is that some parts and units of an aircraft sometimes become unserviceable before the date prescribed by the instructions on the routine maintenance work. In the author's unit such preventive inspections are carried out regularly twice a month on the specially assigned days. According to another more simplified method, the unit engineer is authorized to plan preventive inspection of

Card 1/2

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[Improvement and mechanization of production processes
at the Leningrad Veneer Factory] Usovershenstvovanie i
mekhanizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov na Lenin-
gradskom fanernom zavode. Moskva, TSentr.in-t tekhn.
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V.M., tekhn. red.

[Determining the qualities of particle boards] Opređenje
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Л. М. С. М., Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
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SHELJUKO, A.; CITRNEV, R.

Abating the surface waves of the solutions of surface-active substances. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:147-154 '64.

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Black spots and foam stability. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:175-183 '64.

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SHELUDKO, A.

"Initial Stages of the Electrolytic Deposition of Metals.
 —IL. A. Sholudko and G. Bliznakov (*Izvest. Bulg. Akad. Nauk*, 1950, No. 1, 227-234 (German summary 236-237)).
 —[In Bulgarian]. Cf. *ibid.*, 1950, [Fir.], 1, 137. The relation between the time, τ , measured from the moment of polarization of the electrode by means of a const. overvoltage, η , to the moment of appearance on the cathode of the first crystn. nucleus, and η , was investigated, using a Pt micro-electrode. Formation of only one crystn. nucleus was studied under the microscope, and reproducibility of the critical η was observed only during experiments with Ag and Pb. The method consisted of passing an impulse of a given voltage and duration, after which the potential between the electrodes of the cell was lowered to a const. value which permitted the growth of existing nuclei but not the formation of new ones. It was found that for each duration of the impulse there is a certain min. critical value of η at which the first crystn. nucleus is formed. The expression $\tau = K_1 e^{K_2/\eta}$ deduced theoretically (*loc. cit.*) represented satisfactorily the experimental relation between τ and η .
 —S. K. L.

SHELUDKO, A.

*On the Mechanism of Electrodeposition of Metals (Silver and Lead). A. Sheludko and G. Binnakov (Izvost. Bulg.

Akad. Nauk, 1981, [1982], 239-250 (German summary, 253-254)).—[In Bulgarian]. The mechanism of electrodeposition of metals was studied in connection with the rate of growth of Ag and Pb single crystals at const. p.d. Formulas were evolved for three different cases; for the case approached under experimental conditions $t \sim r^2$, $\eta_c = 0$, and $E/i_t = 1/2\pi\chi r$, where i_t and r_t are the resp. current and radius of the crystal at the time t , E is the p.d. between the electrodes, η_c the concentration polarization, and χ the elect. conductivity of the soln. The values of E/i_t obtained for single crystals with $r > 3 \times 10^{-4}$ cm. were 10-20% higher than those calculated from theory, the difference being attributed to the existence of a residual concentration polarization. The conclusion reached was that the rate of electrodeposition of Ag and Pb is determined by the resistance of the soln. in the absence of passivity phenomena.—*fl. K. L.*

5/21/82

USSR

Initial stages of electrodeposition of metals. II. A. Sheludko and G. Blizhakov (Phys. Inst., Bulgarian Acad. Sci., Izvest. Bulg. Akad. Nauk, Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. i Tekh. Nauki, Ser. Fiz. 2, 227-34 (Russian summary, 235-6; German summary, 236-7) (1962).—Electrodeposition of Pb and Ag from their nitrate solns. on Pt microelectrodes under sudden d.-c. impulses was studied at room temp. The Pt electrode was constructed by mounting 7×10^{-3} cm. diam. wire in glass tubing and exposing only the end section of the wire to solns. The circuit was designed to deliver sudden impulses of controlled potential η (I) and duration τ (II) (10^{-2} to 1 sec.), and then to decrease the potential to a chosen lower value (III). For each II, there existed a value of I at which the first single nucleus of the metal was electrodeposited. Some difficulties were encountered with adjustment of III to a level low enough to prevent addnl. nucleation but high enough to permit the first nucleus to grow without passivation. The crit. I was equal to the potential necessary to reach the overvoltage at which Pt would assume the equil. potential of the metal to be deposited. At crit. I, only one nucleus was formed. It was possible to attain satisfactory reproducibility only with Pb and Ag. I and II were related in accordance with a previously derived equation: $\tau = K_1 \exp(K_2/\eta^2)$, where K_1 and K_2 were consts. For Pb and Ag, K_1 was of similar magnitude, but K_2 for Ag was much larger than for Pb, indicating that the energy requirement for nucleation of Pb on Pt was less than for Ag on Pt. Andrew Dravnieks

7 Jan

SHELUDKO, A.

*The Rate of Electrodeposition of Metals. A. Sheludko and M. Todorova. (*Izv. Bulg. Akad. Nauk*, 1962, [12], 2, 61-72 (published 1964)).—[In Bulgarian]. The relation between the number of crystn. nuclei, Z , formed during electrolytic deposition of metals in a given time, and the overpotential, η , was studied, using a Pt microelectrode. The study, which was carried out with a large Hg anode in 0.33N-HgNO₃ soln., led to the establishment of a linear relationship between $\log Z$ and $1/\eta^2$, in agreement with the theory of electrolytic formation of nuclei advanced by Erdey-Gruz and Wick (*Z. physikal. Chem.*, 1932, (A), 162, 62) and with the results reported earlier (cf. S. and Bliznakov, *Izv. Bulg. Akad. Nauk*, 1961, [12], 2, 227, 230; *M.A.*, 23, 366, 367). The work of formation of crystn. nuclei calculated from surface-tension and contact-angle values for Hg on Pt was much higher than the work determined experimentally. The difference was attributed to the preferential formation of nuclei at "active" points on the Pt surface, e.g. in pores. The calculation of the "active" surface showed that it was smaller (10⁴ times) than the surface of the microelectrode, a result which was in qual. agreement with the lowering of the work of formation of crystn. nuclei.—S. K. L.

BULG.

Initial stages of electrolytic deposition of metals. I. R. Katshev, A. Sheludko, and G. Buzhakov. *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 6, No. 1, 1-4 (1963) (in Russian) (German summary); cf. C.A. 49, 8714j. — Nucleation of Ag in electrodeposition on a Pt microelectrode (10^{-3} sq. cm.) from AgNO_3 soln. at 20° was investigated by recording oscillographically the applied voltage while the electrode was polarized by a square wave a.c. Value of applied potential η at which the first nucleus of Ag deposited was detectable from sudden decrease of potential owing to beginning of the electrodeposition current. The η was considered equal, after a slight correction, to the overpotential, since the steady-state potentials of Pt and Ag in AgNO_3 soln. differed only by 4 mv., and the opposite electrode was 3 sq. cm. Pt. The duration of the const. potential impulses was 5×10^{-3} to 5×10^{-4} sec. It was found that η and τ , where τ was the time which passed before the nucleus formed, were related by equation $\tau = k_1 \exp(k_2/\eta^2)$, as expected from the fluctuation theory of nucleation. In the present case, k_1 was 5.03-5.91 and k_2 0.045-0.104. Both were sensitive to the electrode prepn. Andrew Dravnieks

5114 UDKG, A. BULG.

✓ Electro-titrimetric pH determination with antimony electrodes. A. Shendrik and R. Polikarova. *Compt. rend. Acad. Bulg. Sci.* No. 2, 17-22 (1953) (Pub. 1954) (in Russian).—A method is described for pH detn. Two Sb electrodes are used, connected by a galvanometer, one contg. the unknown soln. and the other to which is added buffer soln. from a buret. Acetate, phosphate, and borate buffers are used to cover the pH range 3.6-11.0. After addition of buffer to null point, a repeat detn. is made by interchanging the 2 electrodes. Given the voltage-pH curves of the 2 electrodes, the 2 apparent pH values calcd. from the buffer concn., which agree within 0.1-0.3 pH units, are plotted on the respective electrode curves. The 2 pH values for the unknown agree within 0.01 pH units when calcd. by the point-slope formula, if solns. are sufficientl. pure. The method gives results accurate to 0.02 pH units (compared with glass electrode) on bacterial media, milk, beer, and blood serum. Interferences include citrates, which poison (darken) the electrodes. In alk. pH (9-10), this method gives better results than does the glass electrode, and there are no anomalies, even to pH 12.0. This same technique can be used with Ag electrodes to measure Ag ions with an accuracy of 0.4%.

A. W. Daly

11/11

SHENKOV, A.

SHENKOV, A. Concerning two maxima of the curve of foam duration and concentration of water solutions of butyric acid. In Russian. p.11. Vol. 2, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956. DOKLADY, Sofia, Bulgaria

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SHELUKHOVA

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Influence of thickness and concentration of soap on the tear of soap membranes. A. Sheludko and R. Polikarova. *Godishnik Sofiiskiya Univ. Fiz. Mat. Nauk.* 49, Kniga 2-Khim., 16-24 (1956).—Crit. thicknesses of soap membrane at different concns. of Na oleate are measured and found to be considerably scattered around a most probable value. The exptl. data show that the product of concn. and most probable thickness is a const. value, related to the surface-layer soap concn. It is concluded that tear in soap membranes occurs when the surface-layer soap concn. falls below a crit. value (0.6×10^{-3} mole/sq. cm.) and is independent of the membrane thickness, within the accuracy of the exptl. method. No effect of increased viscosity, obtained by addn. of up to 50% glycerol, was noted. N. Beredjick

Flow of solution through semipermeable membranes. A. Beredjick, G. D. Dole, and L. N. Long. *Journal of Polymer Science*, 40: 127-41 (1958).
 Univ. of Mass., Lowell, Mass.
 A math. expression for liquid flow through semipermeable membranes is derived, depending on the thickness of the membrane h and time of flow t ($1/h^2$) = $a + (1/h^2)$, where a = thickness at zero time and $a = (dh/dt)(1/h^2)$. The equation agreed with exptl. data on Na chloride solns. ($1.4 \times 10^{-3} M$).
 Nicky Beredjick

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On the process of removing dust in a closed space bound by dust-catching walls.
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✓ The determination of molecular weights of colloidal particles by ultracentrifugation in an electric field. A. Shieudko (Univ. Sofia, Bulgaria). *J. Colloid Sci.* 11: 100-101 (1956). See *C.A.B.* 49, 12915f. H. K. Livingston

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